The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862. NO. 16.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1862, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of Congress of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senate, for the unexpired term of S. S. Wharton, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in these several election districts within the county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Huntingdon, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Baugh and Brady furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 21, as hereafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Baker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Robin Graham's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 30 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Judd's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school House, near Ezekiel Colahan's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 5th and 7th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Mahlon Lewis, (formerly owned by James Entrikin,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in Mt Council town.

16th district, composed of the township of Tell, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Penn township, at the house of Wm. D. Bankus, Water Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Eberle, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land so to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gutshall and Wm. Gutshall, and the tract of land now owned by Geo. and John Shoenberger, known as the Penn Iron Works in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAtee's Ford, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, to wit: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river on the south side there of the one along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Ely's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge over the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence to the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woolcock Valley road near Kerr's school house, thence to the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house of Matthias's, now Peters's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Hender son and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longenecker, Thos. Hamer, John s Porter, and John Wall, at the school houses, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata town-hip, at the house of John Feightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Union township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, and three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, and three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the Western side of John Tobin's land; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Road Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice as is used by the 12th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 12th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 17th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without intermission or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, who is the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 3, '62. 4t.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, September 18, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Foreign Correspondence.

MORADABAD, N. W. India, July 16, 1862.

FRIEND LEWIS:—I fear your readers are beginning to think my promises about letters from this side of the world are like "Confederate Bonds." If they could just step in and see your correspondent striving to keep himself from melting down in his shoes and at the same time trying to master a strange language, they would not wonder that his letters are so far apart.—It would amuse many of your readers to see

THE DRESS OF THE NATIVES.

Their fashions are like the laws of the Medes and Persians, i. e., they never change. If a young dandy in Broadway, N. Y., were to put on his grandfather's wedding coat he would cut quite a strange figure, but the same thing might be done here without any one noticing it at all. The dress of the poorer classes is exceedingly scanty; being nothing but a piece of coarse cotton cloth wound around their loins, and a close-fitting skull cap of the same material. Their shoes, when they have any, are all made in the same shape, being quite low and without strings, and always turned back at the toes in the shape of sleigh-runners. The leather is generally colored blue, red or green; black is very seldom used by any except those who have *adopted the English style.* The shoes of all classes are left at the door when entering a house. No oriental, but an unmannerly boor, would think of entering a house with his shoes on.—When I go into my schoolroom in the morning I generally find forty or fifty pairs of shoes at the door, and if any weareers inside of the room busy at their lessons. The wealthier classes wear close-fitting pants fastened around the waist with a draw string. Over these they wear a long coat which fits close up to the neck and open on the left or right side according to the caste of the wearer. The most respectable classes generally wear over this a long white robe or a pink or scarlet sash passing over one shoulder and under the other arm. The sash or scarf is generally of very fine material, and adds considerable gracefulness to the wearer. The skull cap or "topee" of the wealthy is generally made of fine cambric and trimmed with tinsel braid. When they travel they wear on their heads what is called a "pugree," being simply a strip of very thin muslin about ten yards long and three quarters wide, wound round and round the head.—The women of the low classes dress more like men do in our country.—They wear pants and close-fitting jackets. All the better classes, however, dress quite gracefully. They wear skirts and boddies, over which a white robe called a "chudra" is thrown, the middle of it resting on the top of the head and leaving only the face visible. Both rich and poor—like many silly people in America—are exceedingly fond of jewelry. And here, like there, it is neither a sign of *wealth* nor of *good taste.* I have seen women with rings two inches in diameter in their ears and noses, bracelets from the wrist to the elbow, around their ankles, and one or two rings on every toe, and at the same time they were carrying a bushel-basket of dried cow-dung—for fuel—on their heads. I wish some of our young ladies in America could see those poor, degraded creatures loaded with trumpery. Surely they would have their noses bored, and some *lead* bracelets made for their ankles. I am more than ever convinced that wearing jewelry is a relic of barbarism and disgraceful to any man or woman professing Christianity. It is our custom here when persons embrace Christianity to require them to "renounce the devil and his works" among which wearing jewelry stands prominent.—Would it not be for the honor of religion if the same practice were pursued by the church at home? A native christian woman was one day looking over some daguerreotype likenesses on our table. Among the rest she found one of a lady with ear rings and breast pin on. She looked up with evident surprise, and inquired if that "Ma'am Sahib" was a *Christian!* The Mahomedan women are seldom if ever seen in public. If you accidentally meet one she always covers her face with her "chudar" or robe. The same custom is practiced by Hindoo women.

HINDOO FAGIRS.

There are various kinds of beggars in India. Perhaps the most numerous class is composed of a set of fanatical religious *mendicants* called "Fagirs." Some of these stroll about the country, wearing their hair down to their shoulders, having their faces tattooed and smeared with mud, and having no clothes but a coarse blanket, probably closely resembling the *sackcloth* of Scripture. They are supposed to possess peculiar sanctity, and on this account their ignorant countrymen consider it a religious duty to support them in idleness. Some of them lead about a sacred animal to which the superstitious people give liberally. Of course the owner—like the "Organ-Grinders" with their *monkeys* in America—appropriates the money. I was sitting in my room one morning when a man came to the door leading a large white bull. The man wore but little clothing while his bullship was richly caparisoned. The two made their profound "salaam." The bull—altho' a native—not being able to talk Hindostan, his master introduced him as "the sacred bull" (a little piece of Egyptian idolatry this) and asked alms for his sanctimonious protoge'. Of course he received no encouragement from us. Many of the beggars are lepers whose hands and feet have been nearly eaten up by that terrible disease. One old man comes to our door once a week, riding on a "tattoo" (a native pony) and commences his petitions for help by praying to his heathen gods for all manner of blessings upon us. Among the rest that we may be blest with a numerous progeny; this, as in ancient times, being considered the greatest of all blessings, among orientals.

FATALISM.

The people, from the smallest to the greatest, are firm believers in fate.—They are, on the whole, the stiffest predestinarians I have ever met with. Time after time when talking with them about their evil conduct, they have used the following sophistry:

"Well, did not God make me?"

"Yes"

"Well, if God made me what caused me to sin?"

"Your own evil heart, with the assistance of the devil."

"Did not God make the devil?

"God made him an angel, but he made himself a devil."

"Well, if God made the devil and the devil made me sin, whose fault is it?"

This is what I would call predestination *stewed down.*

Two young men in our employ beat a native Christian unmercifully. They were arrested and imprisoned. When their brothers came for their wages which was in our hands, we expressed our regret that the men had brought so much trouble upon themselves. Their only answer was: "*It is written in their fate.*" A young Musselman fell in our well and was killed. No one made any ado, all saying: "It is written in his fate, and as this is a feast day, it is a *lucky* time to die!" More anon.

Truly yours, J. D. BROWN.

Terrible Scene at Sea.

Narrative of a Survivor from the Golden Gate.

Mr. A. Bates, a steerage passenger on board the California steamer Golden Gate, furnishes a San Francisco paper the following interesting narrative of the scenes on board that vessel when she was burned at sea:

"The day was very warm, and I was sitting on deck forward. This was about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, all was quiet. I suddenly saw smoke issuing from the deck, about midships, and near the smoke stack. I watched it a moment, when becoming convinced there was a fire, I cried out. Just at this moment others saw the smoke too, and we all rushed toward the pumps or brakes, forward, which were chiefly used for cleaning the deck.

"We used the pumps as best we could. We took turns working. I worked a few minutes, when, seeing it would do no good, I went forward. All then began to crowd forward, and had no life-preservers, for they were in the boats behind, and no one could go through the fire after them. In about five minutes from the time I saw the smoke, the flames burst through the decks. It seemed as if the means for extinguishing a fire had been neglected, for the pumps would not work.

"The flames kept coming forward every moment, and all pressed still closer to the bows. Ropes were now attached to the vessel and thrown over the sides, to hold on to. Some were so frightened that the moment the fire came near them they plunged wildly overboard and were drowned. Others climbed over and held on to the ropes as long as they could. They got exhausted and dropped off singly, and in pairs, and were lost.

"There were ten boats aboard—enough to save every soul on board—but only three of them could be got at. Two of these, loaded chiefly with the crew, got safely to the shore. The other sailed away for Manzanilla, and has not been heard from. The men that got into the boats leaped overboard and were picked up. The officers seemed to do very well, and the men were not insubordinate, but appeared to obey orders and work well.

"I secured a rope and determined to stay aboard to the last moment, and then swim for the shore. I am a very good swimmer. I had stripped myself of everything but my shirt. I had about my waist a belt with some money; but a large sum which I had in my trunk was lost.

"While thus standing at the bows, grasping my rope, continued Mr. B., a little girl, a lovely child, about 8 years of age, came up to me and asked me to save her. Her name was Addie Manchester, and her father lives in San Francisco. She said:

"'O, mister, can you swim?"

"I told her I could. She begged me so hard to save her that I determined to try to do so anyhow. I told her I would try to save her if she would do just as I told her. She said: "'I will do just as you tell me.—Save me; do, please—I don't want to be drowned.'

"I showed her how to act—to get on my back and grasp me tightly, but that she must not choke me. She promised to do just as I told her.—She was quite cool. Just as the fire got up to us the vessel struck the bar. I got over, taking Addie with me.—She held on to me tight, as I told her to do. I struck for the beach, not far off. The breakers ran very high. I got past the first one in safety with my burden. I got past the second one also. After I got past the third one, I found that Addie was gone. I turned round and saw her going down behind me. A man on a plank, who was passing, grasped her by the hair and pulled her on his plank. I saw she was safer than with me, so I continued on, and was dragged on the beach. I lay on the beach insensible for about half an hour. When I came to, I saw Addie. She was lively.

"I dug a hole in the sand to keep warm in. We buried the dead each in a separate grave, which we dug out with our hands and pieces of board.

"Next morning we travelled inland. About five miles off we reached a spring; here we rested. Some of our party then started across the mountains to reach Manzanilla; others, including myself, were to remain until assistance reached us. We had nothing to eat. That afternoon, and after our friends had left us, the St. Louis came along and took us on board.

Letter from Parson Brownlow.

We make the following extract of a letter from Parson Brownlow to the editor of the Philadelphia *Press:*

"Such a state of feeling is now being engendered, and such a storm is coming as will sweep from the loyal States all who dare set up for the rebellion, and that before a great while. The *North is full of these traitors,* meaner, in all material respects, than the traitors at Richmond. These vile miscreants are seeking to poison the public mind against President Lincoln; charge *him* with the origin of the war; declare him incompetent, and even propose to *depose* him, and inaugurate Jeff Davis as a peace measure. Others take the ground that we have not men enough to put down the rebellion in the field, and that the President is at fault. I tell them the President is not at fault; that Senators and Representatives in Congress gravely told us that there were double the number of men in the field necessary to put down the rebellion, and that these money-saving *partisan* Congressmen madly stopped enlistments just at the time our armies should have been increased. These vile demagogues are now at work in the different States trying to reorganize and resurrect old, defunct, rotten, exploded, and fly-blown political parties. The North is full of men of this class, who, for the sake of power and place, would compromise this government with the South, upon terms disgraceful to every loyal State in the Union.—Many of this class of men are in Congress. While the Richmond Junta are passing conscription laws, forcing every man, from sixteen to fifty-five, into the army, these men in the Union Congress were stopping even the voluntary enlistment of gallant men willing to fight us out of these troubles. And these very men are now trying to throw the responsibilities of our late reverses on President Lincoln, brought about by the want of men they refused to give the President! Let the people look to this matter, and brand these infamous traitors at the ballot-box, in the coming elections, as the worst of traitors, and the most dangerous of enemies—in this, the trying hour of our nation's danger. If we would save the country, let these traitors, and this treason, be crushed out. Let all true men nip this treason in the bud.

"Another class of traitors—certainly hypocrites—are preaching up that we must consult the Great Arbiter of our destinies; that we must pray and work to the ends of peace *before* we can call upon God for help! As a nation, we have *preached, prayed,* and *quarrelled* ourselves into these troubles, and we must now *fight* out of them! I have great faith in Providence myself, and I have no fears that He will take sides with the Southern Rebellion, which He knows to have originated in falsehood, perjury, dishonesty, and drunkenness. But we are not to fold our arms at the bidding of hypocrites and demagogues, and call on God to relieve us; we must *work,* and "act well our part," for there all the honor and piety lie! Napoleon made a good remark when he said, "Heaven is ever on the side of the heaviest artillery." And Cromwell, though an ungodly man, gave his Roundheads good advice, when he said, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

DISTANCE FROM HARRISBURG TO MARTINSBURG.—The following table will be found useful:

Harrisburg to	Carlisle	18	miles.
"	" Shippensburg,	41	"
"	" *Chambersb'g,*	52	"
"	" Green Castle,	63	"
"	" State Line,	68	"
"	" Hagerstown,	74	"
"	" Williamsport,	80	"
"	" Martinsburg,	95	"

It is estimated that the army of the United States consumes daily more than six hundred tons of provisions.

The Battle of South Mountain.

BOONSBORO, Md., September 15—The battle of South Mountain was fought yesterday, resulting in a complete victory to the army of the Potomac.

The battle field was located in a gorge of the mountains on the turnpike road, between Middletown and Boonsboro.

During the forenoon, the firing was by the artillery endeavoring to ascertain the rebel strength. About 12 o'clock, the corps under General Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left and make an attack on the enemy's flank. At 3 o'clock, General Reno's troops got into action. The rattle of musketry for about half an hour was terrible, when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge. The loss on both sides was considerable.—We had no general or field-officers injured at this point, except General Reno, who was killed by a Minie ball passing through his body.

General Hooker, commanding Gen. McDowell's corps and the Pennsylvania reserves, ascended the mountain on the right for the purpose of attacking the rebel left. He got his troops into position and moved upon the enemy about two hours before sundown.—Here, as in the case of the other ridge of the mountain, our troops were successful in driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels suffered here more than at any other point of the battle-field.

General Hatch, commanding a division under Gen. Hooker was wounded in the leg.

General Gibbons' brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin, and 19th Indiana Regiments, was ordered to move up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade did not get into action until after dark, which lasted till nearly nine o'clock. This brigade lost about one hundred and twenty killed and wounded. Among the dead is Captain Caldwell, of the 2d Wisconsin.

The rebels were driven back about a mile, when Gen. Gibbons' brigade was relieved by a portion of General Sumner's corps, who held the position during the night.

The rebel troops engaged were Longstreet's, D. H. and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our troops had two hours longer of daylight the greater portion of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on three sides; the only mode of escape being through a narrow defile in the mountain, which the artillery would soon have rendered impassable.

Among the rebel officers known to be killed were Gen. Garland, of Leesburg, and Col. Strong, of the 19th Va. The latter's body was obtained to-day by a flag of truce.

At daylight this morning our worst fears were realized. The rebels, under cover of the night, had left on their way to the Potomac. They went to this place two miles from the mountains and there took the road towards Sharpsburg. They left all their dead on the field, and those of their wounded not able to walk, were found in the churches at Boonesboro.

General McClellan was on the field during the whole day and night, conducting all the movements in person.

Between 1,200 and 1,500 prisoners were taken during the day, most of them by General Hooker's division.

Yesterday General Franklin's corps advanced to a mountain 6 miles nearer Harper's Ferry, where he engaged the enemy holding that pass for about 3 hours, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy and heavy loss.

Our loss in this action was about 250 killed and wounded. The rebel loss during the day and night was fully 15,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Lee acknowledged to the citizens of Boonsboro, that they had been defeated with terrible loss.

Our loss in killed and wounded will probably reach 3,000.

We lost but few prisoners.

This morning, at daylight, General Pleasanton, with the 8th Illinois Cavalry and Captain Fitshell's battery, started after the enemy. At Boonsboro, he came up with the 9th Virginia Cavalry, with a battery, acting as the rear guard. The Illinois Cavalry charged after them through the town and two miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike, capturing two of their guns, and killed, wounded or captured about thirty of the cavalry.

Gen. Richardson's division being on the advance, took the road from this place towards Sharpsburg, two and a half miles from which town he came up with the enemy, in large force, who occupied a long ridge of hills. They showed a line of battle one and a half miles long. The afternoon was spent in ascertaining the position and force of the rebels, not a sufficient number of our troops having come up to bring on an engagement.

LATER.

TUESDAY MORNING, September 16.—During last night the larger part of the army arrived on the ground. It is now 9 o'clock, and no engagement has taken place. The rebels are rapidly moving across the river.

Gen. Lew. Wallace is doing a good work among the miserable loafers who —" Aw—weally find—aw—militawy duty too twying." These compounds of imbecility and cowardice are put incontinently at work on the fortifications, the provost guard exhibiting a heartless disregard of their complexions and their jewelled hands.

A Scottish paper states that "poor Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is in the final stage of consumption, and that probably, before many weeks pass away, a noble country will have to mourn the loss of one of her noblest and most gifted men."

General McClellan's Order Against Straggling.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Rockville,* Md. Sept. 9.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 155.

The mischievous practice of straggling, it is observed, is again instituted in this army, and this, in many cases, without the least apparent concern on the part of the commanding officers of either the higher or lower grades.—Straggling is habitually associated with cowardice, marauding, and theft. *The straggler must now be taught to* learn that he leaves the ranks without authority, and skulks at the severest risk, even to that of death.

Commanders of regiments will see that the rolls of every company are called before the regiment starts on the march, at every halt, and at the close of the march. The absentees at these roll-calls will be reported to the regimental adjutant. Regimental adjutants will retain lists of absentees thus reported to them, and if, upon the straggler joining his company, he have not a good excuse for absence, the word "straggled," and the date and time of absence will be set against the soldier's name on the next muster-roll. The judges of the validity of this excuse will be the three senior officers of the regiment in session together. Loss of pay for the time absent, of course, follows this entry, but colonels of regiments will see that stragglers are besides brought to punishment. Field-officers have now by law, all the power that a regimental court-martial had for the punishment of offenders. In the absence of a field-officer, an acting field-officer may exercise these powers. If the proffered excuse exhibit laxity or neglect of duty on the part of company commanders, their names will be reported for dismissal, or they may be brought to trial.

On the march, corps commanders should allow rest at proper intervals, that the troops may have an opportunity to adjust their equipments, obey the calls of nature, etc., etc. Except at these rests, no man should be allowed to leave the ranks, save for some extraordinary cause, when the company commander will give the soldier a written ticket of permission to leave the ranks; these tickets should be prepared in blank beforehand. Every soldier thus leaving the ranks, will leave his musket, haversack and knapsack with the company, which the captain will have carried by the soldiers of the company until the soldier returns. If the soldier be sick and fall out, his sickness will be no plea in his favor for escape from the penalties of straggling, unless furnished with a written certificate of his sickness from the surgeon or assistant surgeon of the regiment. Sick men should, in all cases, be properly taken charge of by the medical officers of the regiment, that they may not be accused of straggling if really sick or wounded.

Each division should have a strong *rear guard, behind which no straggler,* of whatever corps or regiment, should be permitted to remain, unless the straggler's company is to the rear.—If the divisions have any cavalry with them, it will scour the country on the flanks; if not, then infantry flankers of the rear guard must perform that service. The bayonet must be used to enforce obedience to these orders.

The inspector general of corps should be especially active to see that these instructions are executed.

Provost marshals will send cavalry when they have it, on all the roads to their rear to hurry up stragglers. No straggler should be permitted to halt until he has joined his proper regiment.

On all forks of roads corps commanders should leave mounted men, if they have them; if not, then footmen, to remain during the passage of the corps and come up with the rear guards, to show which way the troops have marched. The provost marshals of corps or divisions should take measures to occupy every dwelling in the vicinity of the line of march of the troops, and prevent any intrusion on the part of officers or men. All damages to fences or crops, all marauding and trespassing will be prevented as far as possible. Marauders will be at once brought to trial by division commanders, and the sentence of death will be executed, if awarded by the court, with promptness and as publicly as possible.

Any officer of any regiment or corps whatever, is authorized to order forward or arrest any stragglers of any regiment in the army. Resistance to such exercise of authority will be at the risk of death.

By command of Major General McClellan,

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjt. Gen.

The Army Corps and their Commanders.

In accordance with an order recently issued by direction of the President, the several Army Corps will now stand as follows:

First Army Corps, Major General Hooker.
Second, Major General Sumner.
Third, Major General Heintzelman.
Fourth, Major General Keyes.
Fifth, Maj. Genl. Fitz John Porter.
Sixth, Major General Franklin.
Seventh, Major General Dix.
Eighth, Major General Wool.
Ninth, Major General Burnside.
Tenth, Major General Mitchell.
Eleventh, Major General Sedgwick.
Twelfth, Major General Sigel.

Sailors are so scarce in New York that thirty dollars per month has been offered in several cases without effect, and vessels are now lying in the harbor loaded, and cannot sail for want of seamen.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The sonorous qualities of mountains have recently been tested by a German savant, who has published the results of his observations in the South German Musical Gazette. He says the sounds are sometimes like the tinkling of a bell, sometimes like an organ; frequently they resemble the roll of a drum. The phenomenon is generally attributed to the friction of quartz particles.

A Washington correspondent writes that long interviews have been held by Mr. Lincoln with leading Northern statesmen, to whom he submits his well-developed ideas for a proclamation, which, when issued, will end the war and its cause. When success shall have again crowned our arms, this important document may be confidently expected, although desperate efforts have been made, are now making, and will be made, to stifle it with the wet blanket of Border State conservatism.

A daughter of Mr. Sewell Blood, of Waltham, about four years of age, plucked a tiger lily from the garden, and snuffed the pollen from the flower into her head. She was shortly after seized with dizziness and convulsions, from which she died, after excruciating suffering, in four days.

The production of tobacco is rapidly increasing in Algiers. This year's crop is estimated at twelve million pounds. In 1844 there were only three tobacco planters in the colony, and their plantations comprised an aggregate of only three and a half acres. The quality of the tobacco now grown is highly praised in the French journals.

There is a man in Loraine co., Ohio, who, having been examined by the drafting Surgeon for various diseases, and pronounced sound as to all of them, fell back upon the *morals* of the question, and declared a draft to be immoral and unconstitutional, *because it was a game of chance.*

Lake Superior Copper Production has now reached to an amount more than half as great as the Cornwall mines of England. The average production of the latter is about 13,000 tons; that of Lake Superior for 1861 is 7,450 tons. The increase from 1860 is 2,000 tons.

A new variety of flying-fish was recently caught about one hundred and twenty miles from Melbourne, in Australia. The flappers or wings were disproportionately large, and variegated with irregular spots.

The largest cannon in England is one manufactured at the Mersey Steel Works, Liverpool. It has a bore of 13 inches diameter, and it weighs 24 tons, exclusive of the carriage. It throws a solid shot of 270 lbs.

A quaint quibbler says that the world was first governed by canons, and then by cannons—by mitre and then by nitre—by Saint Peter and Salt Peter.

A camp of instruction for soldiers, has been established at the Annapolis Junction. Numbers of tents have been put up for the accommodation of those under instruction.

There is a report in Massachusetts that Chas. Francis Adams, Minister to England, has signified his willingness to change places with Charles Sumner, United States Senator.

The inoculation of cattle for the cure and prevention of pleuro-pneumonia has proved successful in New South Wales, and is beginning to be generally practiced in that colony.

The people of the rebel cities point proudly to the long, rank grass in their streets as proof of the astonishing fertility of the Southern soil in comparison with the sterile North.

It is estimated that all the bounties paid and to be paid to the soldiers, will make an aggregate of $70,000,000, In New England, some regiments have received $350 a man.

Large quantities of chrome have been shipped to England from New Zealand. Plumbago is likely to be added to the list of exports from that colony.

Major General Sumner entered the army as a private, and rose through all ranks to the highest.

KILLING RATS.—A NOVEL DEVICE.—One of our exchanges gives the following simple plan for getting rid of rats, and it looks to us like a good one:

"Take a mackerel barrel, for instance, and fill it about one third its height with water. Then place a log endwise in the water, so that one end will just remain over the surface.—Make the head of the barrel a little too small to fit it, and suspend it by two pins to the inside of the top of the barrel, so that it will hang as if on a pivot and easily tip by touching either side. On this head thus suspended scatter a piece of savory meat. The first rat that scents it will, to get the meat, leap on the barrel head. The head will trip, or tilt, precipitate him into the water, and resume its position. The rat in the water will swim to the log, get on the end of it, and squeal vociferously. His cries will bring other rats, all of whom will be tilted into the water, and all of whom will fight for the only dry spot in it, viz: the end of the log. As only one rat can hold it, the victor will drown all the rest, and can, in the morning, be drowned himself. We have seen twenty rats caught in one night by such a trick."

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 24, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Union County Ticket.

Agreeably to a call made for a Union Convention to be held in Huntingdon on Tuesday, September 9, 1862, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a Union County ticket to be supported by all loyal men, who ignore party and wish to unite in one common cause, the support and defence of our country; delegates from the several townships and boroughs met at the time and place specified, and nominated the following ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
A. W. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon.
SHERIFF,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
PETER M. BARE, of Shirley.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of West.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. H. O. CORBIN, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HENRY WILSON, of Oneida.
AUDITOR,
HENRY L. M'CARTHY, of Brady.

A WITHDRAWAL.

WEST BARREE, Hunt. co., Pa., September 16, 1862.

FRIEND LEWIS:—You will please announce in the Globe, that I most respectfully decline being a candidate for Director of the Poor.

Truly yours, DAVID BARRICK.

Editor's Correspondence.

LETTER NO. II.

CAMP WRIGHT, near Chambersburg, Sept 15th, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—We formed regiment yesterday on Capitol Hill at 4 o'clock. Previous to organizing, our whole-soul Captain was unanimously chosen Colonel of the Regiment. It was with difficulty the Captain could be induced to accept the promotion, his company refusing to let him off, but after hours of friendly consultation the company, by a unanimous vote, requested the Captain to accept the honor.

We took the cars at 5 p. m. and laid at the depot until dusk, when we started for this place. We arrived here at about 11 p. m., and encamped in the woods, took to the ground until morning, when we made a full breakfast on what remained of the good things furnished by the ladies of Huntingdon.—At 8 o'clock our regiment, the 3d Minute Men formed in line, when Captain Dorris was introduced as Colonel of the Regiment amidst great enthusiasm. The Colonel then made a very fine speech, during the delivery of which he was continually cheered. He advised worship morning and evening by each company, and read a portion of scripture, after which he offered up a fervent prayer. The regiment was then dismissed and our company returned to quarters, and before it was dismissed, it was determined upon to elect a Captain. Lt. Lewis refused to be promoted to the Captainey. David Blair also refused to be a candidate.—Major Geo. W. Garrettson and Saml. T. Brown were put in nomination. A ballot was taken which resulted in favor of Major Garrettson, when Mr. Brown moved that the election be made unanimous which was agreed to.

At this hour, 1 p. m., 60 ammunition wagons with ammunition, taken from the rebels near Hagerstown yesterday afternoon, are passing our camp on their way to Chambersburg. The horses looked something like the worst furnished our government by some of the Huntingdon contractors. There was also a car load of prisoners taken up to Harrisburg a short time before the baggage train passed. The prisoners looked worn out. Many of them were bare-foot.

Our company is in excellent health and spirits.

John Scott and John G. Miles have been detailed by the Governor for duty more immediately under him.

W. LEWIS.

LETTER NO. III.

CAMP IN THE WOODS,
4 *miles from Chambersburg*,
Sept. 16th, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—At 4, yesterday afternoon we received marching orders. We, 2d and 3d Regts., were marched 1½ miles, to a large open field, where we were drawn up in line, stacked arms, and took to the ground for the night, with a clear sky above us. This morning at 9, we again received marching orders, and are now, 10 o'clock, in the woods, throwing up quarters with fence rails, corn fodder, and straw.—*10 o'clock.*—Just received orders, Com. F, to proceed to Chambersburg, and report to Provost Marshal. 1 *o'clock.*—Arrived at Chambersburg, took up quarters in the Court House, to act as guard over *Government interests*—the company protesting against guarding the interests of the citizens of the town, they proving unworthy our care.—What may be our next orders we cannot say. Our noble little Captain, Garrettson, is now awaiting further orders. 2 *o'clock.*—The company, without dinner, and a little astonished that there is not at least the same feeling amongst the women here as there is with the loyal ladies of Huntingdon.

We must not forget to speak in the highest terms of our Orderly, Brigade Inspector, R. C. Magill; he labors like a man whose heart is with the company and with our country's cause.

2½ *o'clock.*—Our Captain has made a requisition for something to feed our hungry men.

We will now give you the names of our Regimental Officers:

Col., Wm. Dorris, Jr., Huntingdon.
Lt. Colonel, Wm. C. Lawson.
Major, William Frick.
Quarter Master, Chas. A. Lane.
Adjutant, Robert B. Allen.
Quartermaster Sergeant, Jacob Stanbaugh.
Commissary Serg't, Wm. B. Holmes.
Sergeant Major, —— Linn.
Sutler, Wm. A. Schroyer.
Surgeon, E. W. Walton.
Chaplin, Dr. Loomis.
Post Master, John S. Gleim, Huntingdon.
Fife Major, Wm. E. Cooper, Petersburg.

I must close. W. LEWIS.

LETTER NO. IV.

CHAMBERSBURG, 2 A. M. Sept. 17th, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—Company F has been on guard duty since 12 yesterday.—At this writing the men feel what it is to play soldier on guard duty. To be waked up at all hours of the night is anything else than agreeable. We shall in the future object to playing guard over a town where able bodied citizens are permitted to play the loafer.

Yesterday afternoon some one hundred and fifty rebel prisoners were brought to town and lodged in jail.—They were the most miserable looking set of men we ever saw—many barefooted and covered with rags. Some were glad to be made prisoners, while others were "still for war." They were taken from the jail at 10 and sent forward to Harrisburg. We occupy the Court Room. In one of the jury rooms there is at this time six rebel deserters. They admitted to us that their army could not have lost less than 40,000 in killed, wounded and missing at the seven days fight before Richmond. They are very well pleased that they are in safe quarters.

Several Regiments of Militia from Pennsylvania have been arriving during the night.

A squad of men, headed by Theo. H. Cremer, has just arrived from Huntingdon for Company F; their names are as follows: Wm. Stapleton, Wm. Boller, John Myers, Wash. Cunningham, Geo. Bradley, D. Houpt.

Company F has been a moving Company. It has been in continual motion since it left home. It is *the* Company of the Regiment—and the Regiment is *the* Regiment of the militia.

We may move back to camp to-morrow. It has commenced to rain and we predict an uncomfortable camp life. We may possibly return home in a few days.

12 o'clock M.—There is a slight rain. The town is full of soldiers, moving in every direction. The rumor is that there is a heavy fight going on near Williamsburg.

There appears to have been a general fright among the citizens here, as most of the merchants have sent off almost their *entire stock of goods.*

It has been impossible for the town to give all the soldiers their breakfast this morning. Many of the citizens invited soldiers in. Our company took supper and breakfast at the Western Hotel. We have just received our cooking utensils from camp and will cook our own dinner. We can draw hard bread and salt beef—no fresh meat.—I am just now trying to destroy a McClellan pie—its hard work. We may stay here as provost guard for several days. Yours, &c., W. L.

LETTER NO. V.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 18, 1 p. m.

DEAR GLOBE:—Our regiment has received marching orders for 3 o'clock to proceed to Hagerstown. Our company will be relieved this afternoon and will take the cars and follow our regiment. Our boys were satisfied to remain here as long as the regiment remained in the neighborhood, but they will not remain behind if they have to walk every mile to Hagerstown. It is not likely that we will see much fighting, but we can be of much service in burying the dead and looking after the wounded. I have changed my opinion as to the people of Chambersburg. They are returning home again, and are offering the hungry soldier whatever they have.—The hungry soldiers for breakfast every morning, number thousands.

Last night we had the pleasure of seeing marched into town, a company from Alexandria, and a company principally from McConnellstown. The first is commanded by Geo. Bucher as Captain, the second by Benj. Jacobs as Captain; E. A. Green, 1st Lieut., A. Owen, 2d Lieut.

No more—we must pack up and be ready. W. L.

LETTER NO. VI.

COMP. CAMP beside Railroad Track, CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 19—5 A. M.

DEAR GLOBE:—We left the Court House yesterday evening to take the cars for Hagerstown. Arrived here beside the track, where we have been waiting the arrival of a train. The last night has been the most unpleasant we have seen—hourly expecting the train, it was not safe to go to sleep, but still many of us secured two and three hours good sleep on the ground, with a heavy dew falling all night.—The sky is clear this morning, and after taking our coffee, bread and ham, we all feel as lively as crickets.

Last evening we had a lively time at the passenger depot. The company was drawn up in line, when three cheers were proposed for private Jno. G. Miles, Esq. He responded in a truly patriotic speech. He was followed by private David Blair, S. T. Brown, Theo. H. Cremer, R. M. Speer, J. M. Baily, P. M. Lytle, S. G. Whittaker, Esqs., in patriotic remarks.—Cheers were proposed and given for each, and for Col. Dorris, Capt. Garrettson, Lts. Lewis and Jacobs, and our Orderly R. C. McGill. Nine cheers were given with a will for Gen. McClellan.

The most open-hearted man our Co. met with in Chambersburg was Mr. Mead, who has charge of the Government ammunition at his warehouse.—He treated the company plentifully with cakes, and fresh water, and kind words.

We expect the train every moment. Not a man in our company or regiment has refused to cross the line.—If we do not get into a fight, we expect to be a help in relieving those who may fight, by performing duties in the rear of the army. We all expect to be home inside of a month.

Yours, LEWIS.

LETTER NO. VII.

WAREHOUSE ON THE R. R., Chambersburg, Sept. 19—1 P. M.

DEAR GLOBE:—Our company is in a fix just now. Our regiment is now at or beyond Hagerstown, and every man in our company is determined to follow, but the difficulty is to get transportation, orders having been issued at headquarters to pass no more militia to Hagerstown, as the heavy force there cannot be made use of. We still have hopes of getting down to-morrow. The other company, now under E. A. Green as Captain, A. Owen as 1st Lieut., and Benj. Jacobs as 2d Lt., and the Alexandria company, both in the 12th Regt., go into Camp McClure this evening. We have changed our quarters from the track which we occupied all night, to a warehouse in the immediate neighborhood, where we expect to remain to-night.

We have just received five boxes of provisions and delicacies from Huntingdon. "God bless the ladies of Old Huntingdon," was the *unanimous* prayer of all our boys. We are not starving. We have excellent bread, beef and ham. But then, anything that comes from home is *much better* than the best we can get from strangers. While on the provision question, we must not forget to mention that our whole company was dinnered to-day by Mrs. McClelland, a short distance from our headquarters. She received the thanks of the company and three cheers for her kindness and patriotism.

9 A. M., September 20.—Company has just came off drill. Still in warehouse. No later news of what our movements will be. All in excellent health, with the exception of a few slight complainings. Nothing heard from the battle-field since last evening, when everything was rumor.—Our boys are still forward, and demand that we shall receive transportation to our regiment. I would not be surprised if our company marched before night on foot with the determination to force all guards on the road.

W. L.

LETTER NO VIII.

WAREHOUSE, Chambersburg, September 20, 2 p. m.

DEAR GLOBE:—Company F has done itself great honor to-day. About 11 a. m. we received news that a train would *soon arrive with wounded of* Comp. F (Lawrence's company) from the seat of war. We immediately went to work and as soon as the train arrived, our members were at the cars with coffee, bread, butter and ham, enough to feed at least two hundred men, acquaintances and strangers.—We were the first to set the example, which was followed by citizens of the town. The cold ham and bread which we received from the ladies of Huntingdon was appropriated to the hungry wounded soldiers, and we know our good ladies will rejoice with us that we had an opportunity of feeding the soldiers at Chambersburg with food from the Juniata. Many of the soldiers asked who they were to thank for such kind treatment, we of course replied, "the ladies of Huntingdon," which appeared to astonish strangers very much.

The first of our friends we found in the cars was Capt. Wm. Simpson, Lt. Wm. C. Wagoner. They are in good spirits, though suffering some from their wounds

We will give a list of killed and wounded as furnished by a member of Company F:

Killed—George W Householder, Jos. McCracken, Benson Cunningham, W. C Walker, Wm Corbin, Samuel Hess, George Simpson, and Adjt R M Johnston.

Wounded—Lt. Geo W Thomas, seriously; Captain Wm Simpson, in the arm; Lt Wm C Wagoner, seriously; F H Lane, slightly; D R Shorthill, dangerously; W R Strickler, C Brian, and Felty Brown.

The news threw a gloom over our headquarters, yet it has made our men more determined to meet the enemy.

There were others wounded in the Huntingdon companies, but we could not get their names.

We have not yet received marching orders. LEWIS.

LETTER NO. IX.

Warehouse Headquarters, Co. F, Sunday evening, September 21.

DEAR GLOBE:—This, 5 P. M., I again take my seat in our comfortable quarters to keep you booked up in the movements of company F. After closing my letter yesterday afternoon, we thought we had made arrangements to proceed to our regiment, which we understood was three miles beyond Hagerstown towards Williamsport. In half an hour's time we had everything packed up ready to take the cars, but we were again disappointed, orders having been issued from headquarters not to allow us to proceed. We soon moved our cooking utensils, etc., again into the warehouse, where we have remained, hoping soon to be permitted to join our regiment. Captain Garrettson went to Hagerstown last night, to make arrangements with our Colonel, if possible, that we may move forward. He has not returned by the express train that has (5½ o'clock) just arrived, bringing Gov. Curtin from Hagerstown. It is very difficult for any person to get a pass to Hagerstown.—Thousands are in Chambersburg anxious to go down, but no one can get on the cars or pass the guards without a pass.

6½ o'clock.—The past hour has been an exciting one. A train arrived with wounded. George Thomas and Sergt. Randolph Simpson were on board, with hundreds of others. The train is still on the track but will soon move on for Harrisburg. Mrs. Geo. Thomas and Miss Ann Simpson had arrived from Harrisburg but a short time before the aarival of the wounded, and had the pleasure of returning with them. Sergt. T. L. Flood accompanied our wounded friends.

I have been informed that news had reached our friends that we were suffering for want of food. There is no truth in any such reports. We have drawn excellent bread, fresh beef, ham and shoulder, white and brown sugar, etc., and plenty of each. Besides, we have received a heavy stock of delicacies from home. No one man in our company can complain of not having enough of good food. But I cannot say as much for hundreds of other soldiers we have fed from our table. We had a magnificent dinner to-day, got up in the best style by Glazier, Rahm, and Woods. We must admit we would not have had it had it not been sent by the ladies of Huntingdon. We are not afraid of suffering for want of wholesome food. When the Government fails to furnish it, our company is able to buy it, and will have it. *We will not suffer*—our friends may rest easy on that score.

We hear the rumor this evening that our regiment will be back to Greencastle to-morrow. A number of the militia are being discharged, and we may be ordered home next week.

Yours, LEWIS.

Roll of Com. F, 3d Pa. Minute Men.

Captain, Geo. W. Garrettson.
1st. Lieut, Wm. Lewis.
2d Lieut., A. A. Jacobs.
1st. Sergeant, R. C. McGill.
2d Sergeant, George Jackson.
3d Sergeant, James A. Brown.
4th do Wm. Africa.
5th do A. V. Westbrook.
1st Corporal, Wm. Williams.
2d do Livingston Robb.
3d do P. C. Swoope.
4th do S. G. Whittaker.
5th do C. Long.
6th do H. McManigal.
7th do David Grove,
8th do Robert Martin.
Drummer, Charles Bivens.

PRIVATES.

Brown, S. T.	Lewis, U. B.
Blair, David	Long, Charles
Bradley, George	Lytle, P. M.
Buchanan, W.	Low, J. M.
Buchanan, James	McCracken, J.
Brewington, J.	Myers, John
Bailey, J. M.	Miller, John A.
Boller, William	Miles, J. George
Carmon, J. R.	Newingham, D.
Chilcote, J. C.	Orbison, Wm. A.
Cunningham, W.	Orr, John P.
Chestnutwood, A.	Patterson, G. W.
Clark, A.	Rolland, J. J.
Findley, J.	Rolland, D.
Fry, A.	Read, John
Freed, Charles	Rahm, W. K.
Graffius, Benj.	Snyder, Mike
Glazier, Henry	Scott, John
Gwin, David P.	Speer, R. Milton
Hatfield, S.	Stapleton, Wm.
Hatfield, J.	Skees, John
Hatfield, William	Straitoff, John
Hanigar, Jos. A.	Snare, Henry
Houpt, D.	Steel, Samuel
Hoffman, A.	Stauffer, H.
Heffner, O.	Thomas, Jas. L.
Heffner, J.	Vandevander, Jno.
King, Thomas	White, W. L.
Long, Isaac	Woods, Robert

The Pennsylvania Militia Called Home.

The duty asked of the Pennsylvania militia, who were so suddenly called out, has been performed. They were asked to check the advance of the rebels towards our State line, until McClellan could come up with his army There is no doubt that the alacrity with which our citizens turned out, in obedience to the summons of the Governor, and the imposing show of strength made by them at Hagerstown and in its vicinity, did check the enemy and alarm him so much as to make him change his mind about invading Pennsylvania. The militia of this State, organized by General Reynolds, were really a sort of advanced *right wing of the grand Union army*, constituting a reserve force that would have done good service, had it been required of them.

Although not engaged in any battles, they were ready to meet the foe, if he had advanced, and they only return when their services are no longer needed. Give them hearty receptions when they arrive, and show them that those who could not go with them fully appreciate their patriotism and courage.

ABOLISHED.—All military titles such as "General," "Major," "Captain," &c., which have nothing to rest upon but "cornstalks and fuss and feather" parades are abolished. The former "highfalutin" General, is now nothing more than plain "Mr." or perhaps "Squire." All military titles not earned in the late wars or the *present*, are perfectly ridiculous. There is too good a chance to *earn* titles which the worthy soldier alone should wear. We put the question to the people, shall "cornstalk" stand abolished?

WAR NEWS.

Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Heroic Defence of the Place by Colonel Miles.—Over Two Days Hard Fighting.—Sudden Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels.—Panic of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1862.

Great anxiety has been manifested here all day to learn the fate of Harper's Ferry and its gallant defenders. It was known that they were completely surrounded by the rebel forces, and had been sustaining a fierce and unequal conflict for two whole days, and that no reinforcements, except those from Martinsburg had arrived.—Those who knew well the brave old soldier Miles, refused to believe that he had surrendered, but even the government had no definite information on the subject.

These doubts were solved this afternoon by the following detailed account of affairs at the Ferry furnished by a correspondent of the *Herald*—

It will be seen that Colonel Miles as he had pledged himself to do, refused to surrender, and that General White, who assumed the command after Colonel Miles was wounded, capitulated only at the last moment of possible resistance against an overpowering force, by which the position was surrounded on all sides.

Harper's Ferry was surrendered to the rebels at ten o'clock Monday forenoon. All the prisoners—officers and men—were paroled. The cavalry, about 2,500 in number, on Sunday evening crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge to the Maryland side, and cut their way through the enemy's lines, making their escape. The rebels report that they (*the cavalry*) had a severe fight, and lost 200 or 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners in the operation.

About 8,000 men were captured by the rebels in all at the final surrender.

I cannot learn the numbers of the rebels, but they were very large.—The fight was commenced on Friday afternoon, our batteries on the Maryland Heights and Camp Hill, at Harper's Ferry, opening upon the rebels, on the Maryland side. To this they did not reply, not being yet ready to commence the contest.

On Saturday the rebels made an attack with artillery on our forces on the Maryland Heights. This was supported by a large infantry force, and the fighting continued through the day. There were a good many killed and wounded during this fight, on both sides. The rebels say they had only one brigade of infantry engaged in this battle. Upon our side the infantry engaged was the Thirty-Second Ohio, One hundred and Twenty-sixth New York, the First Regiment Maryland Home Guards, Col. Mosley, and the Garibaldi Guards, of New York. Other regiments were there, but the above regiments sustained the brunt of the fight.

About four P. M., our forces abandoned Maryland Heights, the rebels having been largely reinforced and overpowering them. The retreat was made in good order. The artillery was spiked and our wounded taken away. During the day the rebels made their appearance on Loudon Heights, which is on the Virginia side, about a mile and a half from Harper's Ferry. Their signal corps appeared on the Block House, and commenced operations. They were shelled from Camp Hill, and at the third shell disappeared. They however, continued to appear at intervals at this point through the day, notwithstanding our fire.

During Saturday they were planting batteries there, which would command both Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry. During Saturday afternoon the rebels also made their appearance on the Charleston turnpike.—They were shelled from Bolivar Heights, but did not return the fire during all this time. It is understood that Col. Miles was in command during all this time. General White was present and engaged in the contest, but declined to take command, although it was tendered to him by Col. Miles.

On Sunday morning there was infantry skirmishing on the Charleston turnpike. The rebels also used artillery from the same direction; but little damage was done, and for two or three hours the fighting was almost entirely suspended. About two P. M., the enemy succeeded in *getting* their batteries in position on Loudon Heights, and a heavy artillery fire was commenced by them simultaneously from Maryland and Loudon Heights and from the direction of the Charleston turnpike. The cannonading from this time until about sunset was terrific. Our batteries from Bolivar Heights, and, in fact, every gun that could be brought to bear upon the enemy, replied. While this was taking place there was a general infantry engagement on the Charleston turnpike. Nearly our whole force was engaged in this battle. The rebels were in very strong force and the fighting was desperate. While this was going on, the Garibaldi Guard crossed the river and brought off the artillery left on the Maryland Heights, except the three siege guns.

During the night of Sunday the rebels had placed additional batteries in position, and at daylight Monday morning opened from seven or eight different points. They, in fact, completely surrounded the Union forces.

About 8 o'clock A. M., Col. Miles was severely wounded in the left leg by a piece of shell. After this, the command was assumed by General White. Reinforcements not coming up as had been anticipated, it was thought useless to further continue the fight, and the works, with all the forces, &c., were surrendered at ten A. M., by Gen. White to Gen. Hill.

The officers and privates were paroled, and the above account is from M. J. Cable, bugler, and Peter I. Caughlin, a private in the Maryland cavalry, who were paroled, and arrived here this morning.

LATER.

THE PANIC OF THE REBELS.

Sudden Evacuation of Harper's Ferry After its Capture.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The following *important* intelligence has just been received. It puts a new phase upon the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry, and shows that, although there has been no direct intelligence from Gen. McClellan during to-day, the enemy are evidently panic-stricken, and unwilling to await the approach of his victorious army, even in the strong position, where, by dint of overwhelming numbers, the small garrison under Colonel Miles and Gen. White were compelled to surrender, after nearly three days hard fighting, and after Col. Miles had been seriously wounded and incapaciated for further participation in the defence of the position. The information is telegraphed to-night from the N. Y. *Herald* correspondent at Frederick.

An officer who has just arrivtd from Harper's Ferry, reports that *the rebels had evacuated the place in a great hurry. They are sending everything across the river as fast as possible. They left Harper's Ferry in such haste that they had not time to complete paroling the prisoners, and a number were unconditionally released in consequence.*

Important from New Orleans and the Mississippi.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 8th instant.

The gunboat Essex chased the rebel ram Webb past the Vicksburg batteries. She then shelled Natchez until they hoisted the American flag.

She destroyed Bayou Sara on her way down and engaged a heavy rebel battery at Port Hudson, at 80 yards distance, silencing every gun. She received no damage, although passing under a tremendous fire of shot and shell.

One of Commodore Farragut's men was tied to a tree and disemboweled by the Mississippians, near Vicksburg. And an old lady was hung for advising the rebels to desist from fighting against our Government.

Defeat of the Rebels in New Mexico.

New York, Sept. 18.—By the steamer Ocean Queen, which arrived at this port this morning from New Orleans, we learn that the rebel expedition to New Mexico, under Col Sibley, had been met near Fort Fillmore by Col Canby's forces, and was intercepted by the California troops. A battle ensued in which Sibley's forces were routed, and everything captured from him, including over half his force, only 150 escaping. Sibley was assassinated by his own men, who charged him with drunkenness and inefficiency. Among other things captured was a train which the Texans captured from Gen. Grant last spring.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

The Retreat of the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—The following dispatch has just been recd. from the special army correspondent of the *American*, dated

KEETSVILLE, via FREDERICK, September 19.

The rebel army retreated during Thursday night towards the Potomac river.

General McClellan's army was all in motion at an early hour this morning, prepared to renew the offensive operations against the enemy. By 10 o'clock every road was crowded with our troops and trains moving towards the Potomac.

From ten o'clock in the morning until about three o'clock in the afternoon, heavy firing of artillery could be heard at intervals, seemingly across the river.

Occasionally a shell could be seen bursting in the air, though no musketry could be heard.

Meanwhile our wagon and ammunition trains were moving steadily towards the Potomac across Antietum creek bridge, while our troops from the position they occupied appeared to be moving mainly along the Sharpsburg and Williamsport roads.

A gentleman who left Gen. McClellan's headquarters before the General started, informed me that at 4 o'clock, General Burnside had crossed the Potomac and was harrassing the rebels' rear.

The latest reports received are, that the rebels were forced to destroy a large portion of their trains and spike and abandon much of their artillery in order to prevent it from falling into our hands, so closely were they pursued by the Union army.

LATER.

FREDERICK, Sept. 20.—A gentleman who left Boonsboro last night, says the firing heard was occasioned by our batteries and those of the rebels across the river, the latter endeavoring to check our pursuit at the river bank.

Nearly every house in Sharpsburg was struck by our shells; two were burned, and also a large barn located in the centre of the town.

The citizens who remained, escaped by staying in their cellars. Only one child was killed.

Two rebels, while cooking their suppers on Thursday, were killed by one of our shots passing through the kitchen.

The name given to this battle is the Antietum.

After our forces occupied the whole field, the rebel loss was found to be far greater, particularly in killed, than it was at first supposed.

Fully 2,500 were found lying on the field, while a large number had been buried the day before by their friends.

THE VERY LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, September 20.

The rebel army has succeeded in making its escape from Maryland.—They commenced to leave at about dusk on Thursday evening, and by day light yesterday morning were all over except a small rear guard.—They saved all their transportation and carried off all their wounded but about 300; between three and four hundred rebel stragglers were taken during the day by General Pleasanton's cavalry, who took the advance.

Their loss from killed and wounded will not come far from 18,000 to 20,000.

General Starke, of the rebel forces, was killed, and Gens. Ripley and May were wounded.

The rebels on Sunday night burned the R. R. bridge at Harper's Ferry.

The citizens of Sandy Hook were fleeing into the country on Thursday night, to avoid being impressed into the rebel army, and carried into Virginia.

Large details of men were made this morning to bury the remaining dead bodies, which have become offensive.

The troops are all in excellent spirits over the result. The rebels are still visible on the opposite side in force.

A large amount of artillery has been posted by the enemy to prevent our troops from crossing.

Latest from McClellan's Army.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Sunday evening, Sept 21—The firing heard last evening in the direction of Williamsport, turns out to have been a raid of Stewart's cavalry. He crossed on Friday night into Maryland at that point, with his cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and 17 pieces of artillery. The force sent up to drive him back arrived near the town late in afternoon. The firing heard was principally from the rebel guns. During the night they recrossed into Virginia, and this morning had disappeared.—No one was hurt. The burying of the dead is still continued at the rate of about 1,000 per day. To morrow will *probably finish it.* Maryland Hights, near Harper's Ferry, were yesterday occupied by a Federal force.

Official Report of the Battle of Iuka.

IUKA, Miss., Sept 20, 1862.

To General Halleck, General in chief.

General Rosencrans, with Stanley's and Hamiltons divisions of Missouri cavalry, attacked General Price south of this village, about two hours before dark yesterday, and had a sharp fight until night closed in. General Ord was to the north with an armed force of about five thousand men, and had some skirmishing with rebel pickets. This morning the fight was resumed by General Rosencrans, who was nearest to the town, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going south. Hamilton and Stanley, with the cavalry, are in full pursuit. This will, no doubt, break up the enemy, and possibly force them to abandon much of their artillery.—The loss on either side in killed and wounded is from 400 to 500. The enemy's loss in arms, tents, etc, will be large. We have about 250 prisoners. Among the enemy's loss are, General Little killed, and Gen Whitman wounded. Price's force was about 15,000.

U S GRANT, Maj Gen.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for the distance of twelve miles presents a scene of desolation which sufficiently attests the malignity of the rebels.

The canal was tapped in five places, several *floodgates were torn to pieces*, large boulders were dislodged and rolled into the basin, and an attempt was made to blow up the beautiful aqueduct at Monocacy.

From 20 to 25 miles of canal are for the present rendered useless.—The railroad, telegraph, private property and growing crops were also desolated.

The Paroled Soldiers to be Sent Against the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The paroled prisoners of Col. Miles's late command at Harper's Ferry are to be sent immediately to the Northwest, to suppress the Indian insurrection. This disposition of the soldiers indicated cannot affect their parole, and it will enable the Government to place eight thousand well drilled troops in a field where their services are much needed.

COMMODORE John Percival died at Roxbury, Mass., on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 24, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

WOOD WANTED.—A good load of solid wood is wanted at this office in payment of subscription.

THE citizens of this place were deeply sorrow-stricken on Saturday last, by the intelligence that several members of the four companies in the 125th Regt. were killed and wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 15. Among the rest of the killed was Ensign GEORGE A. SIMPSON, who received the fatal shot while gallantly bearing the colors in the contest.

He was quite a young man, scarcely over 22 years of age, was a member of the M. E. Church of this place, and followed the occupation of a farmer, but, during his leisure hours was occupied at the printing business in the *Journal* office. He enlisted in the three months' service under Captain Miller, and returning home with the company, again marched forth in defence of his country's rights under Captain Wallace in the nine months' call, and here he received his death-wound. He was a good, honest and industrious Christian, loved and admired by all who knew him, and his loss will be deeply felt. We sympathize with the afflicted family, but we are conseled with the belief that he has left us to dwell with Jesus in the everlasting realms of glory. He was buried at Hagerstown, Md., with all the honors of war.

But while we mourn his loss, we should not forget the others who have suffered the same fate. Their names will be inscribed on the hearts of the citizens as the names of patriots should, and they will ever be remembered for thus nobly sacrificing their lives upon the altar of their country. Peace to their remains.

THE RETURNED WOUNDED.—Captain Wm Simpson, Lt W C Wagoner, and Sergeant J Rudolph Simpson have returned home from the battle-field at South Mountain. They were all wounded, and permitted to return home to receive the care and attention from a mother's or a sister's hand.—We wish them a speedy recovery, and hope they, together with others who have returned, may again receive strength to aid their co-patriots in the field in crushing this unholy rebellion. Our friend Sergeant T L Flood accompanied the wounded. He was fortunate enough to fight the battle without being touched.

AN ITEM FOR BOYS.—We see it noticed that on a railroad recently, a boy apparently under twelve years of age, traveling with a grown person, lit a cigar and happened to be smoking it when the conductor came round for tickets. As the one held by the boy was a half price ticket, the conductor remarked that the directors considered all smokers as men, and required the boy to pay full price. The elder traveler was accordingly obliged to pay the other half of the price for his young companion. The fast youths in this and other places will take notice, or they may be caught in a similar trap.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A great excitement was created at the foot of Chesnut street, in the neighborhood of Pennsylvania Railroad depot, on last Wednesday, by the desperate attempt of a soldier to commit suicide. He was observed with a knife in his hand, drawing it across his throat, inflicting severe wounds. After he had lacerated his neck in a dreadful manner, he plunged the blade of his knife in his abdomen, and with the most desperate energy sought the ending of his life. He was taken possession of by some of the people in the neighborhood, and carried to Dr. Seiler's office, who dressed his wounds.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

ACCIDENTS.—We learn that John Snyder, who resides at the lock below town, had his leg broke by falling from the top of a pump which he was mending, yesterday afternoon.

A young man named John Madden while walking on the P R R track last evening, was thrown off and had his ankle broke.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the foreign letter on the first page from Rev. John D. Brown, as they will be highly interested in giving it a perusal. He has now been in India over seven months and is making satisfactory progress in his good work.

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* announces in last week's issue, that Hon. L. W. Hall, of Altoona, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for State Senator by the People's Union Party, of Blair county.

THE postage on all newspapers received at this office must be strictly paid hereafter quarterly in advance.

By order of the P. O. Department.

Geo. A. STEEL, P. M.

HORRIBLE.—On Sunday night, Sept. 14, William Hall, of Washington twp., Indiana county, in a fit of insanity, seized an axe and inflicted severe wounds on the heads of his wife and daughter. The injuries are so severe that it is thought they will prove fatal in both cases.

WE find the following complimentary notice in yesterday's *Press*, of the 28th Regiment, P. V., in which is Capt. George M'Cabe's company from this county:

THE 28TH REGIMENT.—A private letter, describing the late battle, says that after several hours of fighting, the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers held the field. The 4th South Carolina *Regiment* was completely cut to pieces by them, not a man being left. The loss in the 28th is about 80 killed, and 250 wounded. Lieut. Col. Tyndale was mortally wounded in the head, and had two horses shot under him.—The 28th captured five sets of colors, and made great devastation among the enemy—mowing them down like grass. All the color-bearers but one were shot dead.

IN almost every one of our exchanges we see that one or more of the editors and "typos" have taken their "shooting sticks" and marched forth to "*batter the forms*" of the rebels.—That shows the patriotism of the printers. Three cheers for them!

THANKS.—Mrs. Mary Miller has our thanks for a mess of eels. She does not in times of exciting war news forget the printer.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The State Agricultural Fair, which was to be held in Norristown the latter part of the present month, is postponed until next year, "on account of the unhappy military condition of our country."

PENNSYLVANIA, with a population of three million, has an armed force now in the field and ready for active service, of *Two hundred and Twenty Thousand Men.* Who believes, in the face of such an army of loyalty, that treason can ever destroy the American Union?

READ the advertisement of Knox's Fruit Gardens.

THE H. B. T. R. R. schedule has been changed.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 13, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—The Monitor of last week in a long editorial attacked me. On Saturday I gave into the hands of Albert Owen, the editor, the following letter. He took it into his office and soon came out and in the presence of several gentlemen, said "*it should be published in his paper; as he never refused to publish the defence of any one attacked in it; he was going away but he would leave word and see that it appeared.*"

HE DID NOT DO IT! The falsehood of his former publication must work its mischief, uncontradicted. I must appeal to you. He may have the advantage of the two falsehoods, and the honest people of this county will judge why he maligned me, and refused to publish my defence.

ADIN W. BENEDICT.

ALBERT OWEN, Esq., Editor of the Monitor:—Your old *political*, but now, *rebel* friend, Henry A. Wise, you say, "damned himself by the fertility of his pen." I will take one more chance for the same fate, by writing to you.

In your last paper you make a charge of fraud upon John Scott, Alexander Port, Henry Glazier, and William Dorris, Esqs., accusing them with using my name to serve the Penna. Railroad. Should your character ever be as reproachable as either of theirs, you will need no certificate from your neighbors. It is possible that you may injure your own, you cannot hurt their character by such a charge. To sustain your charge you say, "Benedict boasts that he has defended the Railroad as no other man has," and call me "Railroad Benedict."

You, sir, *have* my opinions on the Railroad question, or you *did not* know them. If you *did* know them, you wilfully and intentionally wrote what you knew was not true. If you *did not* know them, you wrote as truth, that which you ought to have known was false. Your readers will give you the advantage of a choice of either position.

As clerk of the House in 1855 I had a free ticket.—*Never before or since that time* have I ridden one rod on any Railroad on a free ticket. The owners of your press and types cannot say the same thing, with truth. I never defended the Railroad at any time, and no man ever heard me do so. I *owe* it more *kicks* than *kisses*; and my reputation for paying what I owe is as good as yours.

I am now, and have always been, opposed to the passage of that law which robbed our State of some seven hundred thousand dollars *Tonnage Tax.*—*I am now, and have been ever since the passage of that law*, in favor of trying every legal method to make that Railroad company pay back that money into our State Treasury, and *I shall continue as I am.*

Let me suggest to you, that my friends will not go to you for wisdom. It is possible that they will spurn your counsels—despising both the seer and his motive.

No gentleman who conducts a paper refuses to publish the defence of any man assailed in its columns. If you publish this it will gratify my passion for writing letters, and set yourself—and myself—and it may be, the other four gentlemen right before your readers.

ADIN W. BENEDICT.

POLTROONS SNUBBED.—About fifty of the fugitives of the draft, who left Detroit, applied at a foundry in London, C. W., for work, with the following result, as described by the Detroit Free Press.

The proprietor asked them if they were from the other side; they said "yes." "Why did you leave?" "Because we did not want to be drafted." "Have you not enjoyed *all* the benefits and had *all* the privileges of citizens?" "Yes." "Well, I will tell you what I think of you. I consider you worse than theives, and a mean, contemptible pack of knaves, and unfit for an honest man to trust. I should be afraid, if I should employ you, that you would steal. And now boys, turning to his own hands, I will give you fifty dollars to rotten egg all the traitors to their Government that ever come here again." The men hurraheed, and the traitors skedaddled.

Our Army Correspondence.

FORT CASS, in sight of Washington, 110th Regiment P. V., Co. B. Sept. 17, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—To-night while the boys are assembled in the different little tents talking their evening's chat, I occupy a tent alone to let you know whereabouts the 110th is stationed.—You have already heard of our late hard marches through Virginia, and not only the hard marches, but the many fights in which this regiment participated, and acted their part nobly. As we have not as yet seen any account in the *Globe* of the fights from the 110th, we will give a few items.—In the fight of the 9th of August this Regiment had no part except a picket fight after dark. At Thoroughfare Gap, on the 28th, this Regiment fought about two hours under a galling fire. Next, we were marched almost on double quick to Bull Run, marching night and day, and on the 30th took an active part in the fight, entering the field soon after the break of day, and being placed on the left of the enemy. We held our position and still moved forward slowly all day, until late in the evening, when Longstreet reinforced the Old Rebel Jackson, and made a charge all along the line. We were compelled to retreat a short distance until we met reinforcements.—During this retreat the Rebs gave us cold lead, killing and wounding a great many, and took quite a number of prisoners. Your writer had a very narrow escape, but made his way out, being minus of haversack, gum blanket, shelter tent and hat. This day's fighting was commenced by Generals Pope and McDowell; McDowell commanded the right wing at the time the retreat was ordered.

We next came to Alexandria, and are placed in a fort. I cannot say how long we will stay here: I have no idea that we will be taken into the battle-field soon, as this Regiment is too much demoralized to do much more fighting.

Friend Lewis, we shall close by saying your paper is always a welcome visitor in camp. The boys are all anxious to read the news from old Huntingdon county. You have our sincere thanks for your kindness, trusting you shall be rewarded in future for all your kindness to the soger boys.

Yours, truly,

D. ROSS MILLER.

Frightful Calamity at the Alleghany Arsenal.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—A frightful explosion occurred at the U. S. Arsenal this afternoon, at two o'clock, in a large frame building known as the laboratory. About one hundred and seventy-six boys and girls were employed in the building at the time of the disaster, seventy-five or eighty of whom were killed.

The explosion was followed by another, until the entire building was destroyed. Those who could not escape in time were burned up. The scene was most appalling. Dead bodies were lying in heaps, as they had fallen, and in some places where the heat was intense the whitened bones could be seen through the smoke and flames. In other places large masses of blackened flesh were visible.

Up to the present time sixty three bodies have been taken from the ruins.

The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is admitted by all to have been accidental.

THE following is a notice which we find in one of the Harrisburg papers, of the death of Captain Brooks, son of Squire Brooks of Coalmont, this county:

DEATH OF CAPT. GEORGE A BROOKS.—We announce with deep regret the death of this gallant officer, who offered up his life on the altar of his country's liberty at the great battle of South Mountain. Captain Brooks was a member of the profession, having learned his trade in the office of the *Columbia Spy*, and as such, universally known and liked. He joined the Logchiel Greys and served during the three months. On his return to Harrisburg he raised a company of volunteers for three years. This company was called the Verbeke Rifles, in honor of William K. Verbeke, of our city, who assisted Captain Brooks in recruiting his company. The Verbeke Rifles were attached to the 46th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Jos. F. Knipe, Colonel, commanding the regiment. Captain Brooks performed a gallant part in the battles of Hancock, Bath, Winchester and the famous retreat of Major General Banks. He participated in the fights at Front Royal; Port Republic and Cedar Mountain, in the last of which he was wounded in the foot, and came here, where he resides, to receive medical treatment. Before his wound had completely healed, his ardent desire to be with his command and his patriotic ambition to perform his entire duty, impelled him to again take the field. He left his home ten days ago, and we shall never forget the last words of farewell he bade us as he took his seat in the train which carried him to the spot where a rebel bullet laid him in the dust. Captain Brooks was a young man; he possessed a generous disposition; was loved by his friends, and admired by all who knew him.—He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss, and many friends who will deplore his sad fate. His military career commenced as a private, in which position he secured the confidence of his officers and the good will of his fellows in the ranks; and when he came home to raise his company, many who had served with him as equals, joined his command, thus proving the faith they had in his integrity as a man, and their confidence in his ability as an officer. Captain Geo. A. Brooks is dead. Let us hope that his death and the thousands who have already fallen will not be in vain. He died as a brave man, with his feet to the foe and his head to the rear. We mourn his loss, and we sympathize with his bereaved family in their great affliction, yet we have the consoling idea still before us, he died as all good and true men should: in defence of his country. We believe that Almighty God will look down in pity and mercy upon the widow and the orphan.—They are now the charge of the Government, made so by His dispensation.

Peace to the remains of Captain Geo. A. Brooks.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Details of the Alleghany Arsenal Explosion.

A RECAPITULATION OF HORRORS.

The Telegraph Thursday morning barely announced the fact of a terrible explosion which took place in the Alleghany Arsenal on Wednesday.—By the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of yesterday we have full particulars of the horrible occurrence, from which we condense the following account:

After the explosion, the building took fire, and those of the girls confined by the fragments were burned to death. A number were doubtless killed by the explosion, and their bodies consumed. Where the heat was the greatest nothing remained of the bodies but the whitened bones.

Thousands of people collected on the grounds, and all were horror stricken at the scene. The charred remains of the victims were lying about in several directions. A number were dying of their injuries and removed by friends. We noticed two bodies which had been blown from the building, both so horribly mutilated, as indeed were all that we saw, with but one exception, as to render identification impossible. We saw the bodies of two young women who evidently had been burned alive in each others arms. In one place we counted forty-seven bodies, in another ten, and turn where you would, blackened trunks of bodies—piles of roasted flesh met your gaze. Here and there lay the fragment of a skull, or some other part of a body.

Two girls were conversing near where a body lay. One of them had escaped uninjured—the other was in search of a sister, and in describing her, said she wore a red dress. A gentleman standing near, pointing to a fragment of a dress hanging upon a tree, said: "Was it like that?" The girl looked up, saw the fragment, and loud screams from her told us that she identified it as a part of the dress worn by her sister.

We came to a spot where two girls were dying. Both were terribly burned. One asked if she was really going to die, and desired a priest to be sent for. She appeared less injured than her fellow-sufferer, and spoke in a loud and clear voice; but death soon came. Her companion was removed from the ground, still alive, but beyond recovery.

Anxious relatives flitted hurriedly across the grounds, gazing upon the crisped remains, in the hope of discovering some mark of identification.—Many of the bodies were encircled with steel bands of hooped skirts.

The building or laboratory, was one story high, divided into halls and rooms, with an open space in the centre, like a court. Accounts as to the cause, as well as the particular point at which the first explosion took place, differ materially, and the facts cannot well be established, other than by a proper investigation by a coroner. Shortly before the first explosion, three barrels of gunpowder had been brought from the magazine and placed on a porch at the laboratory.—The driver of the wagon in which the powder was hauled, was knocked down twice by the explosion, but not seriously hurt. His name is Trick, and resides at Lawrenceville.

Adjacent to the laboratory was a small building used as an engine room, for heating purposes during the winter, and attached to this building were two rooms in which cartridges were filled, and in which were some two hundred pounds of powder. The flames communicating to these rooms caused the last explosion.

It was pay-day, and Mr. Bosworth, the paymaster, had paid some fifty of the girls before the occurrence. After the first explosion, a number of the girls who had rushed out of their rooms, perished soon after the others, and thus fell victims.

The firemen were promptly on the ground, and rendered valuable assistance in quenching the fire. For a time it was unsafe to go near the burning building, owing to the continuous bursting of cartridges and shells.

The exact number of lives lost could not certainly be ascertained last evening. It is possible that the bodies of some were entirely consumed. The number, however, will not fall short of seventy.

A scene of terrible excitement occurred at Stone House No. 1, situated near Butler street, in which upwards of three hundred girls were employed in preparing the paper cylinders for musket cartridges. Although in no danger whatever, the girls rushed down the stairs to the front entrance, which was already blocked up with a crowd of men and women, in which were parents seeking after their daughters. There was no ingress or egress, and the pressure was frightful. Women were trodden under foot, some injured severely, and the scene was absolutely alarming. Ladders were placed to the upper windows from the outside, by which means a number of the girls got out of the building.—It was a considerable time before the outside crowd could be forced back.—During the excitement a number of the girls leaped out of the second story windows, and in this way were severely injured.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

A young man, Stephen Horley, employed at Zug and Painter's mill picked up a lady's ring, marked with the initials "C. J." It is in possession of Alderman Taylor, of the Fifth ward.

In one of the charred bodies we noticed eleven bullets, protruding through the flesh; in another we noticed nine bullets.

Scattered all about the grounds were fragments of dinner baskets, shoes, dresses, bonnets, &c., and it is said money was found by different persons. One man picked up a twenty dollar gold piece.

Two girls, one of them in a nude state, but uninjured, and the other much hurt, were discovered by a gentleman residing in the vicinity, after the first explosion. The former he shielded from observation, and left for the purpose of securing some clothing for her, but when he returned he found that she had disappeared. Her injured companion was properly provided for.

Since writing out our account, we have ascertained that over one hundred of the girls had been killed by the catastrophe occurre

Campaigning in Arizona.

The following extract from a letter received at the War Department, and dated at Mesilla, Arizona, August 15, 1862, shows with how little baggage an army may be moved. It must be remembered that those California troops have marched through a desert country, where no provisions or forage could be obtained. Therefore, everything for horse and man was carried with them, and yet, with a train less than that of a regiment not marching fifty miles from Washington, they have averaged sixteen miles a day for nearly sixty days.

"The 1st infantry and cavalry, California Volunteers, have successfully marched one thousand miles over the route by the Colorada desert, the Gila river, Tucson, and the Mimbres rivers, from the Pacific to the Rio Grande.—This they have done with but the trifling loss of *ten men in rebel and Indian skirmishes*, with abundant supplies, a serviceable train, and reached the western borders of Texas in condition for an immediate contest with the enemy.

"Officers and men have shared the hardships of the march alike, without tents, and without baggage, one wagon sufficing to transport ten days' rations and the property of each company. For full one-half the distance over the burning deserts, in midsummer, with a very scanty supply of water, the men have uncomplainingly carried their knapsacks, and averaged throughout over seventeen miles daily. They have been only too well satisfied to know that every step carried them nearer to the heart of the rebellion."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Sept. 23, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.75
Common and Superfine	5.00
Rye Flour	3.50
Corn Meal	3.12½
Extra White Wheat	1.42
Fair and Prime Red	1.25@1.30
Rye	72c
Corn, prime Yellow	57
Oats	37
Clover seed, 64 lbs	5.00
Timothy	1.90@2
Flaxseed	1.75
Whiskey	24½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do ₱ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	.65
Corn	.50
Oats	.30
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.25
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	.12
Eggs	.8
Lard	.10
Ham	.8
Shoulder	.8
Side	.8
Tallow	.9

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins on sale in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

Triomphe de Gand Strawberry.

Our stock of Plants of this unrivalled Strawberry, is unequalled anywhere.

GRAPE VINES.

We have 75,000 Grape Vines for Sale, Of superior quality, of the

DELAWARE, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CONCORD, DIANA, ELSINGBURG, CUYAHOGA, CREVELING.

And also other new and valuable kinds. As we have every facility for keeping up our supply, we offer great inducements to Fall purchasers. Send for our Circular.

J. KNOX.

Sept24-2m Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The old "MEANS FARM" in Canoe valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles south from Spruce Creek Station, on P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance lays at many years *time as you see fit, so that crops will make the payments.*

A rare chance for young beginners to obtain one of the *best farms in the county.*

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Speer, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 15th, 3 m.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,

718 ARCH Street,

below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store*, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and will then at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farrira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862-3m.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At *greatly* reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 20 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is *fine*, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, containing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, *if not* on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownwest Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address, JESSE GORSUCH,

Sept 17-3m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in McConnellstown, a horned STEER, with red and white spots, lame in one leg. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

FREDERICK LININGER.

McConnellstown, Sept. 9, 1862.*

30,000 GOOD UNION MEN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general that he has just returned from the eastern cities, with a full and various assortment of Merchandize suitable for town and country, consisting of a variety of Goods to supply all wants, from the most fashionable in the market to those of the strong and durable, at prices astonishly cheap. To my friends I would offer my best regards for sustaining me from the beginning, and invite them to continue their patronage, and the public after an examination of my stock will find it to their advantage to purchase at Coffee Run. I shall hereafter give personal attention to customers, with the string of my hatch always out. Come to Coffee Run, Sept. 10, 1862-3t. SIMON COHN.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Simeon Wright, Esq., Administrator of Abraham Shaw, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

J. H. O. CORBIN, Auditor.

Sept. 24, 1862-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Jonathan Leslie.*] The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, an insolvent debtor, will attend to his duties at the Office of Miles & Dorris, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund. WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,

Sept. 3, 1862.* *Auditor.*

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low. J. T. DELACROIX,

Sept. 7, 1862-3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The following tracts of *unseated lands*, situate near BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN, in Huntingdon county, Pa., will be sold at *Public Auction*, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 *o'clock in the forenoon* of said day—All the TRACTS here described are *well timbered*. On some of them Coal has been *all-covered*, and one or more mines have been opened, and all are in the vicinity of the coal mines opened at the Broad Top Mountain. Most of the tracts of land are near the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. Many of the tracts are well suited to cultivation; the raising of all kinds of grain, grass, and the productions of the country. They may be briefly described as follows:

A Tract of land near Cassville, known as the NORRIS COAL BANK TRACT, surveyed on a warrant for 400 acres, in the name of Phillip Kopf—or as named on the record, *Philip Carp.* The Coal Mines on this Tract have been opened a number of *years*; a considerable quantity of Coal has been taken from the Mines, but there is now believed to be an almost inexhaustible quantity still remaining on the Tract.

Also—A Tract of Land in Hopewell township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Peter Wilson, containing 446 acres, 121 perches; Benjamin Bush, Tod township, 438 acres, 53 perches; John Sanger, Carbon township, 320 perches; Benjamin Shoemaker, Hopewell township, 405 acres, 116 perches; Isaac Wampole, Hopewell township, 348 acres, 90 perches; Leonard Reckstein, Hopewell township, 360 acres; Samuel Davis, Hopewell township, 351 acres; Conrad Bates, Hopewell township, 418 acres; Henry Bates, Hopewell township, 417 acres; Peter Bowser, Clay township, 425 acres, 56 perches; Thomas Beaton, Tod township, 371 acres, 102 perches; Jonathan Jones, Tod township, 438 acres, 48 perches; Owen Jones, Tod township, 424 acres, 68 perches; William Sheaff, Tod township, 439½ acres; Robert Kerr, Tod township, 347 acres, 148 perches; Philip Yeager, 328 acres; Philip Stein, Tod township, 428 acres; and John Musser, Tod township, 418 acres.

All the above tracts of land were surveyed on warrants as early as 1794, and the surveys regularly returned to the Land Office. The title is unquestioned, and clearly vested in the present owner.

Any information about the lands will be given on application to John Cresswell, Cassville; Messrs. Miles and Dorris, Huntingdon, or by the Attorney of the owners, No. 209 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN SAVAGE, By his Attorney in fact, A. V. PARSONS.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence *from date of enlistment.*

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN, 53d Regiment, P. V.

Sept. 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Cramton, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. Capt. SETH BENNER,

Huntingdon, Sep. 10, 1862. 110th Regiment, P. V. *On Recruiting Service.*

FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county to me directed will be offered for sale at the late residence of Joseph Nightwine, dec'd,—a two-story log dwelling house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Washington street in the borough of Huntingdon on

Wednesday, the 24th of September, inst., at one o'clock, P. M., of the same day.

Conditions of sale—One-half the purchase money shall be paid on the confirmation of the said sale and the other half at the end of one year, with interest.

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold all the personal property belonging to the said deceased's estate.

DAVID SNARE, *Executor.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1862.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the *amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania*, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the 6th day of June, 1839, the undersigned *citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the *Legislature* of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, *in the county of Huntingdon*, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK," the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the special object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR, JOHN J. LAWRENCE, R. B. WIDDOW, RODE. HARE POWELL, JAMES MAGUIRE, DAVID BUNN, J. GORDON MILES, WILLIAM LEWIS, ALEXANDER PORT, JOHN R. HUNTER, GEORGE ERY, A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, approved the 21st day of May, A. D. 1863, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 21st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON, JOHN SCOTT, WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., JAMES M. BELL, JAMES GWIN, THOMAS FISHER, GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

A FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 200 acres, 150 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, also a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kind of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, living on the premises. [July 2, 1862-tf.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Crockery ware, Tobacco, Segars, Hams, Fitch, Shoulders, Fish, Flour, Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper.

White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets. For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

READING RAIL ROAD,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5.00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.25 and $2.70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS,) leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.40 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 6.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ *All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.*

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOL

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Joseph Nightwine, decd.]
Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Joseph Nightwine, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.
DAVID SNARE,
Aug. 27, 1862-it. *Executor.*

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS!
C. ASH. MILLER
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
A FRESH STOCK OF THE
BEST GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.
AND
ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
MY OLD CUSTOMERS
AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
C. ASH. MILLER.
Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.
April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'RS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Sept. 10, 1862-tf

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
GLORIOUS NEWS!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,
MARKLESBURG, PA.,
Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with
QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,
and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"
Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."
We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

1862. THE 1862.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best materials, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST
SPRING GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.
Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

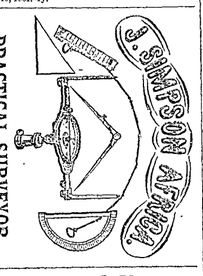
CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.
This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all Bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.
KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,
The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.
MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned, having re-ent, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.
Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.
Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.
HENRY NEIL.
ISAAC L. DEVOE.
April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.
☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.
☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜
Sept. 10, 1862.-1y.



UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table- and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

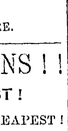
THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have built the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of Sept. 9, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN.

MILITARY BOOKS.
REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
The book is an octavo of 360 pages, elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.
The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.
PRICE $2. 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[AUTHORIZED EDITION]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,
Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.
For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, embracing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
ALSO,
THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,
On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics. Just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
ALSO,
Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry
TACTICS,
Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GOODRICH'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
WOLFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bolton's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Key to Arithmetics.
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Wilmot's History of the United States.
Child's " "
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Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!
GET THE BEST!
THE BEST is the CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.
But a short time has elapsed since
C. BARNARD'S PENS
have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have no cog-grinding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.
The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:
I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.
We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*
C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ORDES,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.
Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.
We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. New York.
I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.
We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Fort Preble, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*
We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.
Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.
I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.
We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.
Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRIER, New York.
After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
B. McLEAN & CO., New York.
C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '62.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

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By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
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LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.
The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

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DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

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SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
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WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
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BY FRANK CROSBY,
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It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PATTERNS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRAISALS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATIONS, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
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It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
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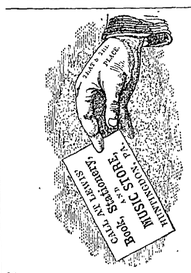

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ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
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ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
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From 6 to 75 cents.
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DIARIES FOR 1862.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
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Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out-Buildings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate all the Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.
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HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wimer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Dancing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
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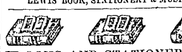
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